09868991

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:04:05 ON 08 JUN 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:05:55 ON 08 JUN 2005
L1             1 S GALANTAMINE/CN
L2             1 S GALANTHAMINE/CN

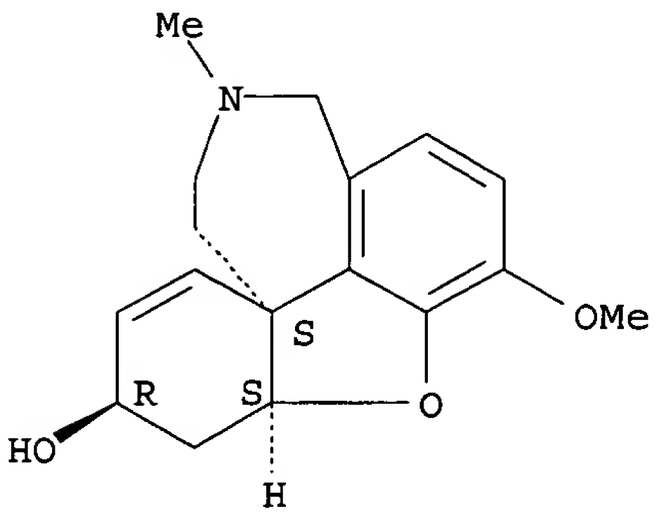
     FILE 'USPATFULL, AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, PHAR' ENTERED AT
     20:11:46 ON 08 JUN 2005
L3          1539 S L1 OR L2
L4       2506447 S SPHERE OR PARTICLE OR BEAD OR PELLET OR GRANULE
L5        813287 S CORE
L6        236686 S SILICA GLASS OR HYDROXYAPATITE OR PLASTIC RESIN OR CALCIUM CA
L7        632526 S GALACTOSE OR LACTOSE OR SUCROSE OR MANNITOL OR SORBITOL OR DE
L8       1406513 S MALTODEXTRIN OR CELLULOSE OR MICROCRYSRALLINE CELLULOSE OR SO
L9        184107 S L5 AND L4
L10        30281 S L9 AND L7
L11        42836 S L9 AND L8
L12        19264 S L9 AND L6
L13            9 S L3 AND L10
L14            9 DUP REM L13 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

Blessing

09868991

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 357-70-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 6H-Benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol, 4a,5,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl-, (4aS,6R,8aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 6H-Benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol, 4a,5,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl- (7CI)
CN Galanthamine (6CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (-)-Galanthamine
CN 6H-Benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol, 4a,5,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl-, [4aS-(4aα,6β,8aR*)]-
CN BRN 0093736
CN Galantamin
CN Galantamina
CN **Galantamine**
CN Jilkon
CN Lycoremin
CN Lycoremine
CN NSC 100058
CN [4aS-(4aα,6β,8aR*)]-4a,5,9,10,11,12-Hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl-6H-benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 736-79-8, 1551-02-6
MF C17 H21 N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PATDPASPC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

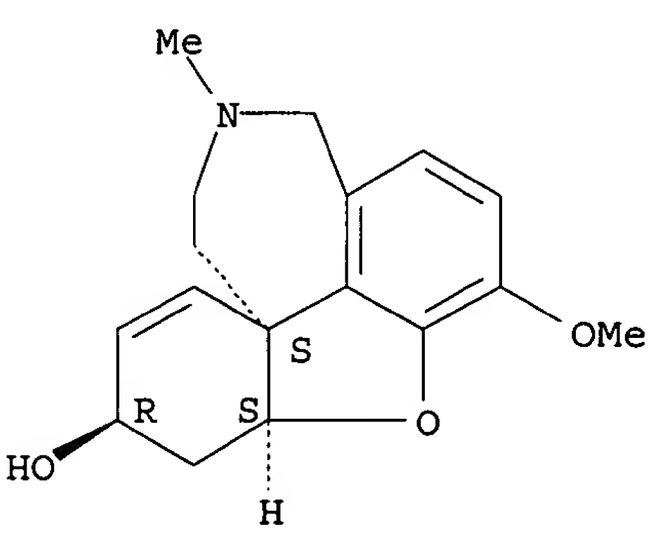
794 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
39 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
799 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

Blessing

09868991

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 357-70-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 6H-Benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol, 4a,5,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl-, (4aS,6R,8aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 6H-Benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol, 4a,5,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl- (7CI)
CN **Galanthamine (6CI, 8CI)**
OTHER NAMES:
CN (-)-Galanthamine
CN 6H-Benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol, 4a,5,9,10,11,12-hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl-, [4aS-(4aα,6β,8aR*)]-
CN BRN 0093736
CN Galantamin
CN Galantamina
CN Galantamine
CN Jilkon
CN Lycoremin
CN Lycoremine
CN NSC 100058
CN [4aS-(4aα,6β,8aR*)]-4a,5,9,10,11,12-Hexahydro-3-methoxy-11-methyl-6H-benzofuro[3a,3,2-ef][2]benzazepin-6-ol
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 736-79-8, 1551-02-6
MF C17 H21 N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PATDPASPC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

794 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
39 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
799 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

Blessing

09868991

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:118355 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions of a chromene cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor and a cholinergic agent for the treatment of reduced blood flow or trauma to the central nervous system
INVENTOR(S): Stephenson, Diane T., Groton, CT, UNITED STATES
Taylor, Duncan P., Bridgewater, NJ, UNITED STATES
Arneric, Stephen P., Milan, MI, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, St. Louis, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005101629	A1	20050512	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-845012	A1	20040513	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-470351P	20030514 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SENNIGER POWERS LEAVITT AND ROEDEL, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2254
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides compositions and methods for the treatment of central nervous system damage in a subject. More particularly, the invention provides a combination therapy for the treatment of a central nervous system ischemic condition or a central nervous system traumatic injury comprising the administration to a subject of a cholinergic agent in combination with a chromene cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor.

SUMM . . . at slightly higher levels the tissue remains alive but not able to function. For example, most strokes culminate in a **core** area of cell death (infarction) in which blood flow is so drastically reduced that the cells usually cannot recover. This. . . agents, nerve cells facing 80 to 100 percent ischemia will be irreversibly damaged within a few minutes. Surrounding the ischemic **core** is another area of tissue called the "ischemic penumbra" or "transitional zone" in which cerebral blood flow is between 20. . . normal. Cells in this area are endangered, but not yet irreversibly damaged. Thus in the acute stroke, the affected central **core** brain tissue may die while the more peripheral tissues remain alive for many years after the initial insult, depending on. . .

SUMM At the cellular level, if left untreated, rapidly within the **core** infarction, and over time within the ischemic penumbra, brain or spinal cell injury and death progress in stepwise manner. Without. . . brain or spinal cells become damaged and will die if critical thresholds are reached. Immediate cell death within the ischemic **core** is typically necrotic, while cell death in the penumbra may be either necrotic or apoptotic. It is believed that there. . .

SUMM . . . the penumbra. Therefore, timely recanalization of an occluded vessel to restore perfusion in both the penumbra and in the ischemic **core** is one treatment option employed. Partial recanalization

Blessing

also markedly reduces the size of the penumbra as well. Moreover, intravenous tissue. . .

DETD Solid dosage forms for oral administration may include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and **granules**. In such solid dosage forms, the compounds are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated route of administration. If administered per os, the compounds can be admixed with **lactose**, **sucrose**, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanoic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium. . .

DETD . . . aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions can be prepared from sterile powders or **granules** having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds. . .

DETD . . . (such as Ringer's solution), alcohols, gelatin, talc, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinyl pyrolidone, calcium carbonate, carbohydrates (such as **lactose**, **sucrose**, dextrose, mannose, albumin, starch, cellulose, silica gel, polyethylene glycol (PEG), dried skim milk, rice flour, magnesium stearate, and the like.. . .

DETD . . . suppository, with traditional binders and carriers such as triglycerides. Oral formulation can include standard carriers such as pharmaceutical grades of **mannitol**, **lactose**, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, cellulose, or magnesium carbonate.

DETD In yet another aspect, the composition is administered to reduce infarct size of the ischemic **core** following a central nervous system ischemic condition. Moreover, the composition may also be beneficially administered to reduce the size of. . .

DETD . . . baculovirus stock such that the multiplicity of infection is 0.1. After 72 hours the cells are centrifuged and the cell **pellet** is homogenized in Tris/**Sucrose** (50 mM: 25%, pH 8.0) containing 1 % 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)-dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate (CHAPS). The homogenate is centrifuged at 10,000+G for 30 minutes, and. . .

DETD . . . adding ACD. The PRP is then centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m. for 10 minutes. The supernatant is removed and the platelet **pellet** is gently resuspended in 4 cc of the washing buffer (10 mM Tris/HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, 20 mM EDTA, pH=7.4).. . .

IT 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-83-2D, Carbachol, esters, isomers, and salts 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-84-3D, Acetylcholine, esters, isomers, and salts 52-68-6, Metrifonate 52-68-6D, Metrifonate, esters, isomers, and salts 54-11-5, S-(-)-Nicotine 54-11-5D, S-(-)-Nicotine, esters, isomers, and salts 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-47-6D, Physostigmine, esters, isomers, and salts 59-99-4, Neostigmine 59-99-4D, Neostigmine, esters, isomers, and salts 90-69-7, Lobeline 90-69-7D, Lobeline, esters, isomers, and salts 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 92-13-7D, Pilocarpine, esters, isomers, and salts 113-00-8, Guanidine 113-00-8D, Guanidine, esters, isomers, and salts 115-79-7, Ambenonium chloride 115-79-7D, Ambenonium chloride, esters, isomers, and salts 155-97-5, Pyridostigmine 155-97-5D, Pyridostigmine, esters, isomers, and salts 254-04-6D, Benzopyran, derivs. 254-37-5D, 2H-1-Benzothiopyran, derivs. 300-54-9, Muscarine 300-54-9D, Muscarine, esters, isomers, and salts 312-48-1, Edrophonium 312-48-1D, Edrophonium, esters, isomers, and salts 321-64-2, Tacrine 321-64-2D, Tacrine, esters, isomers, and salts **357-70-0**, Galantamine **357-70-0D**, Galantamine, esters, isomers, and salts 447-53-0D, 1,2-Dihydronaphthalene, derivs. 485-35-8, Cytisine

Blessing

485-35-8D, Cytisine, esters, isomers, and salts 590-63-6, Bethanechol chloride 590-63-6D, Bethanechol chloride, esters, isomers, and salts 612-18-0D, 1,2-Dihydroquinoline, derivs. 987-78-0, Citicholine 987-78-0D, Citicholine, esters, isomers, and salts 1164-38-1, Lachesine 1164-38-1D, Lachesine, esters, isomers, and salts 3569-99-1, N-(Hydroxymethyl)nicotinamide 3569-99-1D, N-(Hydroxymethyl)nicotinamide, esters, isomers, and salts 3922-86-9, Butyrylcholine 3922-86-9D, Butyrylcholine, esters, isomers, and salts 15585-43-0, RJR 2403 15585-43-0D, RJR 2403, esters, isomers, and salts 17299-00-2, Distigmine 17299-00-2D, Distigmine, esters, isomers, and salts 62732-44-9, Ipidacrine 62732-44-9D, Ipidacrine, esters, isomers, and salts 101246-68-8, Eptastigmine 101246-68-8D, Eptastigmine, esters, isomers, and salts 120011-70-3, Donepezil hydrochloride 120011-70-3D, Donepezil hydrochloride, esters, isomers, and salts 123441-03-2, Rivastigmine 123441-03-2D, Rivastigmine, esters, isomers, and salts 140111-52-0, Epibatidine 140111-52-0D, Epibatidine, esters, isomers, and salts 147402-53-7, ABT-418 147402-53-7D, ABT-418, esters, isomers, and salts 156223-05-1, GTS 21 156223-05-1D, GTS 21, esters, isomers, and salts 161416-98-4, A-85380 161416-98-4D, A-85380, esters, isomers, and salts 192231-16-6, SIB 1508Y 192231-16-6D, SIB 1508Y, esters, isomers, and salts 195211-53-1, DBO 83 195211-53-1D, DBO 83, esters, isomers, and salts 198283-73-7, ABT-594 198283-73-7D, ABT-594, esters, isomers, and salts 215122-43-3 215122-43-3D, esters, isomers, and salts 215122-44-4 215122-44-4D, esters, isomers, and salts 215122-70-6 215122-70-6D, esters, isomers, and salts 215122-74-0 215122-74-0D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-03-8 215123-03-8D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-48-1 215123-48-1D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-52-7 215123-52-7D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-60-7 215123-60-7D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-61-8 215123-61-8D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-64-1 215123-64-1D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-70-9 215123-70-9D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-77-6 215123-77-6D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-79-8 215123-79-8D, esters, isomers, and salts 215123-80-1 215123-80-1D, esters, isomers, and salts 264878-87-7 264878-87-7D, esters, isomers, and salts
(chromene cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor-cholinergic agent combination for treatment of reduced blood flow or trauma to CNS)

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:105511 USPATFULL

TITLE: Novel statine derivatives for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

INVENTOR(S): Fuchs, Klaus, Schemmerhofen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Peters, Stefan, Biberach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Dorner-Ciossek, Comelia, Ravensburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kostka, Marcus, Biberach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Handschuh, Sandra, Warthausen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Haass, Christian, Icking, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Ingelheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005090449	A1	20050428	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-840037	A1	20040506	(10)

09868991

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 2003-10662	20030513
	US 2003-497613P	20030825 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM CORPORATION, 900 RIDGEBURY ROAD, P. O. BOX 368, RIDGEFIELD, CT, 06877, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1220
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a compound of the formula ##STR1## wherein R.sub.1, R.sup.2, X, Y, n, t and m are defined as in the specification and claims and to its use for treating or preventing Alzheimer's disease and other similar diseases.

DETD . . . as, but not limited to, gum tragacanth, acacia, corn starch, or gelatin; an excipient such as microcrystalline cellulose, starch, or **lactose**; a disintegrating agent such as, but not limited to, alginic acid and corn starch; a lubricant such as, but not. . . limited to, magnesium stearate; a gildant, such as, but not limited to, colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as **sucrose** or saccharin; and a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or fruit flavoring.

DETD . . . an elixir, suspension, syrup, wafer, chewing gum or the like. A syrup may contain, in addition to the active compounds, **sucrose** as a sweetening agent and certain preservatives, dyes and colorings, and flavors.

DETD . . . the stomach. Enteric coated tablets are well known to those skilled in the art. In addition, capsules filled with small **spheres** each coated to protect from the acidic stomach, are also well known to those skilled in the art.

DETD

A) Tablets	per tablet
active substance (Example 1)	50 mg
lactose	170 mg
corn starch	260 mg
polyvinylpyrrolidone	15 mg
magnesium stearate	5 mg
	500 mg

DETD The finely ground active substance, **lactose** and some of the corn starch are mixed together. The mixture is screened, then moistened with a solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone in water, kneaded, wet-granulated and dried. The **granules**, the remaining corn starch and the magnesium stearate are screened and mixed together. The mixture is compressed to produce tablets. . . shape and size.

B) Tablets	per tablet
active substance (Example 1)	40 mg
corn starch	210 mg
lactose	65 mg
microcrystalline cellulose	40 mg
polyvinylpyrrolidone	20 mg
sodium-carboxymethyl starch	23 mg

Blessing

magnesium stearate 2 mg
400 mg

DETD The finely ground active substance, some of the corn starch, **lactose**, microcrystalline cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone are mixed together, the mixture is screened and worked with the remaining corn starch and water. . . size.

C) Coated tablets per coated tablet

Active substance (Example 1)	5 mg
Corn starch	41.5 mg
Lactose	30 mg
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	3 mg
Magnesium stearate	0.5 mg
	80 mg

DETD The active substance, corn starch, **lactose** and polyvinylpyrrolidone are thoroughly mixed and moistened with water. The moist mass is pushed through a screen with a 1 mm mesh size, dried at about 45° C. and the **granules** are then passed through the same screen. After the magnesium stearate has been mixed in, convex tablet **cores** with a diameter of 6 mm are compressed in a tablet-making machine. The tablet **cores** thus produced are coated in known manner with a covering consisting essentially of sugar and talc. The finished coated tablets. . .

DETD The substance and corn starch are mixed and moistened with water. The moist mass is screened and dried. The dry **granules** are screened and mixed with magnesium stearate. The finished mixture is packed into size 1 hard gelatine capsules.

. . .

IT 52-68-6, Metrifonate 53-86-1, Indomethacin 58-63-9, Inosine 321-64-2, Tacrine **357-70-0**, Galantamine 1069-66-5, Valproate sodium 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 19982-08-2, Memantine 49627-27-2, Sulindac sulfide 62732-44-9, Ipidacrine 66085-59-4, Nimodipine 71125-38-7, Meloxicam 77191-36-7, Nefiracetam 83150-76-9, Octreotide 101246-66-6, Phenserine 101246-68-8, Eptastigmine 103878-84-8, Lazabemide 104383-17-7, Sabeluzole 105431-72-9, Linopirdine 107233-08-9, Cevimeline 119257-34-0, Besipirdine 120014-06-4, Donepezil 123441-03-2, Rivastigmine 124027-47-0, Velnacrine 134523-00-5, Atorvastatin 135354-02-8, Xaliproden 136236-51-6, Rasagiline 138117-50-7, Leteprinim 139886-32-1, Milameline 142852-50-4, Zanapezil 144665-07-6, Lubeluzole 145508-78-7, Icopezil 147245-92-9, Glatiramer acetate 158836-71-6, Nitroflurbiprofen 159912-53-5, Sabcomeline 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 171252-79-2, YM 796 181695-72-7, Valdecoxib 183619-38-7, CPI-1189 198969-52-7, NS-521 252266-11-8, Colostrinin 302543-79-9, NCX-2216
(preparation of statine derivs. for treatment of Alzheimer's disease)

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:75875 USPATFULL
TITLE: Combinations
INVENTOR(S): Field, Mark John, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Williams, Richard Griffith, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

Blessing

09868991

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2005065176 A1 20050324
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2004-936416 A1 20040908 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2003-22140	20030922

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2441
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The instant invention relates to a combination of an alpha-2-delta ligand and an AChE inhibitor for use in therapy, particularly in the treatment of pain, particularly neuropathic pain. Particularly preferred alpha-2-delta ligands are gabapentin and pregabalin. Particularly preferred ACHE inhibitors are donepezil (Aricept®), tacrine (cognex®), rivastigmine (Exelon®), physostgmine (Synapton®), galantamine (Reminyl), metrifonate (Promem), neostigmine (Prostigmin) and icopezil.

DETD . . . may also be administered as osmotic dosage form, or in the form of a high energy dispersion or as coated **particles** or fast-dissolving, fast-disintegrating dosage form as described in Ashley Publications, 2001 by Liang and Chen. The compounds of the invention. . .

DETD [0162] Such pharmaceutical compositions, for example, tablets, may contain excipients such as microcrystalline cellulose, **lactose**, sodium citrate, calcium carbonate, dibasic calcium phosphate, glycine and starch (preferably corn, potato or tapioca starch), **mannitol**, disintegrants such as sodium starch glycolate, crosscarmellose sodium and certain complex silicates, and granulation binders such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC), triglycerides, hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC), bentonite **sucrose**, **sorbitol**, gelatin and acacia. Additionally, lubricating agents may be added to solid compositions such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid, glyceryl behenate,. . .

DETD . . . ingredients: aspartame, acesulfame potassium, citric acid, croscarmellose sodium, crospovidone, diascorbic acid, ethyl acrylate, ethyl cellulose, gelatin, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, **mannitol**, methyl methacrylate, mint flavouring, polyethylene glycol, fumed silica, silicon dioxide, sodium starch glycolate, sodium stearyl fumarate, **sorbitol** or xylitol. The terms dispersing or dissolving as used herein to describe FDDFs are dependent upon the solubility of the. . .

DETD . . . standard process, for example, direct compression or a wet, dry or melt granulation, melt congealing and extrusion process. The tablet **cores** which may be mono or multi-layer may be coated with appropriate overcoats known in the art.

DETD . . . also be employed as fillers in capsules such as gelatin, starch or HPMC capsules. Preferred excipients in this regard include **lactose**, starch, a cellulose, milk sugar or high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. Liquid compositions may be employed as fillers in soft. . .

DETD . . . conveniently delivered in the form of a dry powder (either alone, as a mixture, for example a dry blend with **lactose**, or a mixed component **particle**, for example with phospholipids) from a dry powder inhaler or an aerosol spray presentation from a

Blessing

pressurised container, pump, spray,. . . may be formulated to contain a powder mix of the compound of the invention, a suitable powder base such as **lactose** or starch and a performance modifier such as 1-leucine, **mannitol** or magnesium stearate.

DETD . . . povidone, followed by addition of the magnesium stearate and compression.

Composition A

	mg/tablet	mg/tablet
(a) Active ingredient	250	250
(b) **Lactose** B.P.	210	26
(c) Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(d) Povidone B.P.	15	9
(e) Magnesium Stearate	5	3
	500. . .	

DETD [0266]

Composition B

	mg/tablet	mg/tablet
(a) Active ingredient	250	250
(b) **Lactose** 150	150	--
(c) Avicel PH 101	60	26
(d) Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(e) Povidone B.P.	15	9

. . .

DETD [0267]

Composition C

	mg/tablet
Active ingredient	100
Lactose	200
Starch	50
Povidone	5
Magnesium Stearate	4
	359

DETD [0268] The following compositions D and E can be prepared by direct compression of the admixed ingredients. The **lactose** used in formulation E is of the direct compression type.

Composition D

	mg/tablet
Active ingredient	250
Magnesium Stearate	4
Pregelatinised. . .	

DETD [0269]

Composition E

	mg/tablet
Active ingredient	250

	Magnesium Stearate	5
	Lactose	145
	Avicel	100
		500

DETD [0270]

Composition F (Controlled release composition)

		mg/tablet
(a)	Active ingredient	500
(b)	Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Methocel K4M Premium)	112
(c)	**Lactose** B.P.	53
(d)	Povidone B.P.C.	28
(e)	Magnesium Stearate	7
		700

DETD . . . resulting mixture. Composition B (infra) may be prepared in a similar manner.

Composition B

		mg/capsule
(a)	Active ingredient	250
(b)	**Lactose** B.P.	143
(c)	Sodium Starch Glycollate	25
(d)	Magnesium Stearate	2
		420

DETD . . . gelatin capsules with the dispersion.

Composition E (Controlled release capsule)

		mg/capsule
(a)	Active ingredient	250
(b)	Microcrystalline Cellulose	125
(c)	**Lactose** BP	125
(d)	Ethyl Cellulose	13
		513

DETD . . . be prepared by extruding mixed ingredients (a) to (c) using an extruder, then spheronising and drying the extrudate. The dried **pellets** are coated with a release controlling membrane (d) and filled into two-part, hard gelatin capsules.

Composition F (Enteric capsule)

		mg/capsule
(a)	Active ingredient	250
(b)	Microcrystalline Cellulose	125
(c)	**Lactose** BP	125
(d)	Cellulose Acetate Phthalate	50
(e)	Diethyl Phthalat	5
		555

DETD . . . be prepared by extruding mixed ingredients (a) to (c) using an extruder, then spheronising and drying the extrudate. The dried **pellets** are coated with an enteric membrane (d) containing a plasticizer (e) and filled into two-part, hard gelatin capsules.

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DETD [0285] Enteric capsules of Composition E can be prepared by coating the controlled-release **pellets** with 50 mg/capsule of an enteric polymer such as cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, or anionic polymers of. . .

DETD . . . sterile micropore filter and sealed in sterile 3 ml glass vials (Type 1).

(v) Syrup composition

Active ingredient	0.25	g
Sorbitol Solution	1.50	g
Glycerol	1.00	g
Sodium Benzoate	0.005	g
Flavour	0.0125	ml
Purified Water q.s. to	5.0	ml

DETD [0288] The sodium benzoate is dissolved in a portion of the purified water and the **sorbitol** solution added. The active ingredient is added and dissolved. The resulting solution is mixed with the glycerol and then made. . .

IT **357-70-0D**, Galantamine, derivs.
(SPH 1371, 1373 and 1375; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT 52-68-6, Promem 57-47-6, Synapton 59-99-4, Prostigmin 321-64-2, Tacrine **357-70-0**, Galantamine 1684-40-8, Cognex 1953-04-4, Reminyl 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 62732-44-9, Ipidacrine 90043-86-0, Amiridin 98833-92-2, Stacofylline 101246-66-6, Phenserine 101246-68-8, Eptastigmine 102518-79-6, Huperzine A 118909-22-1, Mentane 120011-70-3, Aricept 120014-06-4, Donepezil 123441-03-2, Exelon 124027-47-0, Velnacrine 132236-18-1, Zifrosilone 142852-50-4, Zanapezil 142852-51-5, TAK 147 145209-30-9, Tolserine 145209-50-3, Thiatolserine 145508-78-7, Icopezil 147606-23-3, CHF 2060 148261-35-2 148553-50-8, Pregabalin 149028-28-4, CI 1002 154619-76-8, MF 247 209394-46-7, TV 3326 223445-75-8, (3S,4S)-(1-Aminomethyl-3,4-dimethylcyclopentyl)acetic acid 227625-35-6, 3-(1-Aminomethylcyclohexylmethyl)-4H-[1,2,4]-oxadiazol-5-one 227626-51-9, C-[1-(1H-Tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)-cycloheptyl]methylamine 252264-92-9, T 82 263175-47-9, Huperzine X 273930-29-3, SPH 1286 290308-82-6, ER 127528 335458-65-6, (1α,3α,5α)-(3-Aminomethylbicyclo[3.2.0]hept-3-yl)acetic acid 402842-81-3, MF 8615 444667-97-4, RS 1259 473924-33-3 848347-50-2 848347-51-3 848442-09-1, E 2030 848442-10-4, MF 268 bitartrate hydrate
(pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:49492 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Pharmaceutical methods, dosing regimes and dosage forms for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease
INVENTOR(S):	Hobden, Adrian, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES Zavitz, Kenton, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES Mather, Gary, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES Hendrix, Suzanne, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Myriad Genetics, Incorporated, Salt Lake City, UT (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

Blessing

09868991

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005042284	A1	20050224
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-889971	A1	20040712 (10)

PRIORITY INFORMATION:	NUMBER	DATE
	US 2003-486769P	20030711 (60)
	US 2003-517666P	20031105 (60)
	US 2004-560685P	20040407 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MYRIAD GENETICS INC., INTELLECUTAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 320 WAKARA WAY, SALT LAKE CITY, UT, 84108
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 93
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3038
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In general, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical dose having R-flurbiprofen as the active ingredient that upon oral administration of a single dose to a fasting subject provides a C.sub.max of about 30-95 μg per mL. When the dose is administered to an individual having mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease (or desiring protection against Alzheimer's disease) twice daily for at least 4 months according to the described guidelines, an improvement or lessening in decline of cognitive function as characterized by cognition tests is observed in the patient. The composition of the invention is formulated with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, salts or carriers.

SUMM . . . Aβ may be a cause of AD. Aβ is a peptide of 39 to 42 amino acids and forms the **core** of senile plaques observed in all Alzheimer cases. If abnormal processing is the primary cause of AD, then familial Alzheimer's. . .

SUMM . . . a coated tablet composed of R-flurbiprofen, microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal silicon dioxide, and magnesium stearate, all coated in a mixture of **lactose** monohydrate, hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose, titanium dioxide, tracetin/glycerol triacetate, and iron oxide. In another specific embodiment of this aspect of. . .

SUMM . . . a coated tablet composed of R-flurbiprofen, microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal silicon dioxide, and magnesium stearate, all coated in a mixture of **lactose** monohydrate, hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose, titanium dioxide, tracetin/glycerol triacetate, and iron oxide. In another specific embodiment of this aspect of. . .

SUMM . . . a coated tablet composed of R-flurbiprofen, microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal silicon dioxide, and magnesium stearate all coated with a mixture of **lactose** monohydrate, hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose, titanium dioxide, tracetin/glycerol triacetate and iron oxide.

DETD . . . composition that is a capsule is composed of R-flurbiprofen, microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal silicon dioxide, and magnesium stearate, all encapsulated in **lactose** monohydrate, hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose, titanium dioxide, tracetin/glycerol triacetate, and iron oxide.

DETD . . . of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or **lactose**, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as **sucrose** or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring. When the dosage unit form is. .

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.
DETD . . . oil or non-aqueous, water miscible materials such as, for example, polyethylene glycol and the like. Hard gelatin capsules may contain **granules** of the active ingredient in combination with a solid, pulverulent carrier, such as, for example, **lactose**, saccharose, **sorbitol**, **mannitol**, potato starch, corn starch, amylopectin, cellulose derivatives, or gelatin.

DETD . . . in the following manner, although other techniques may be employed. The solid substances are ground or sieved to a desired **particle** size, and the binding agent is homogenized and suspended in a suitable solvent. The active ingredient and auxiliary agents are. . . with the binding agent solution. The resulting mixture is moistened to form a uniform suspension. The moistening typically causes the **particles** to aggregate slightly, and the resulting mass is gently pressed through a stainless steel sieve having a desired size. The. . . layers of the mixture are then dried in controlled drying units for determined length of time to achieve a desired **particle** size and consistency. The **granules** of the dried mixture are gently sieved to remove any powder. To this mixture, disintegrating, anti-friction, and anti-adhesive agents are. .
.

DETD . . . disintegration, etc., while retaining the attributes of sugar coated tablets in masking the taste of the drug substance in the **core** tablet. Press-coated tablets can also be used to separate incompatible drug substances. Further, they can be used to provide an enteric coating to the **core** tablets. Both types of tablets (i.e., layered tablets and press-coated tablets) may be used, for example, in the design of. . .

DETD . . . cachets, caplets, or tablets or aerosol sprays, each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient as a powder, as **granules**, or as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid, an oil-in-water emulsion, or a water-in-oil liquid. . . may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as powder or **granules**, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, disintegrating agent, and/or surface active or dispersing agent. Molded tablets may be.
. .

DETD . . . +20% to -20%

Colloidal Silicon Dioxide	4 mg	+50% to -50%
Magnesium Stearate	4 mg	+50% to -50%
Coated with		
Lactose monohydrate		
Hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose		
Titanium dioxide		
Tracetin/glycerol triacetate		
Iron oxide		

The coated tablets are produced using art known procedures.

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 57-47-6, Physostigmine
321-64-2, Tacrine **357-70-0**, Galanthamine 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
1953-04-4, Reminyl 101246-66-6, Phenserine 102518-79-6, Huperzine A
120011-70-3, Aricept 120014-06-4, Donepezil 123441-03-2, Rivastigmine
(methods, dosing regimes and dosage forms using R-flurbiprofen for treatment of alzheimer's disease)

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:31482 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions of a cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor

Blessing

and a cholinergic agent for the treatment of reduced blood flow or trauma to the central nervous system

INVENTOR(S): Stephenson, Diane T., Groton, CT, UNITED STATES
Taylor, Duncan P., Bridgewater, NJ, UNITED STATES
Arneric, Stephen P., Milan, MI, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005026919	A1	20050203	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-844921	A1	20040513	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-470352P	20030514	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SENNIGER POWERS LEAVITT AND ROEDEL, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3606
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides compositions and methods for the treatment of reduced blood flow to the central nervous system or traumatic injury to the central nervous system in a subject. More particularly, the invention provides a combination therapy for the treatment of a central nervous system ischemic condition or traumatic injury comprising the administration to a subject of a cholinergic agent in combination with a cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor.

SUMM . . . at slightly higher levels the tissue remains alive but not able to function. For example, most strokes culminate in a **core** area of cell death (infarction) in which blood flow is so drastically reduced that the cells usually cannot recover. This. . . agents, nerve cells facing 80 to 100 percent ischemia will be irreversibly damaged within a few minutes. Surrounding the ischemic **core** is another area of tissue called the "ischemic penumbra" or "transitional zone" in which cerebral blood flow is between 20. . . normal. Cells in this area are endangered, but not yet irreversibly damaged. Thus in the acute stroke, the affected central **core** brain tissue may die while the more peripheral tissues remain alive for many years after the initial insult, depending on. . .

SUMM [0005] At the cellular level, if left untreated, rapidly within the **core** infarction, and over time within the ischemic penumbra, brain or spinal cell injury and death progress in stepwise manner. Without. . . brain or spinal cells become damaged and will die if critical thresholds are reached. Immediate cell death within the ischemic **core** is typically necrotic, while cell death in the penumbra may be either necrotic or apoptotic. It is believed that there. . .

SUMM . . . the penumbra. Therefore, timely recanalization of an occluded vessel to restore perfusion in both the penumbra and in the ischemic **core** is one treatment option employed. Partial recanalization also markedly reduces the size of the penumbra as well. Moreover, intravenous tissue. . .

DETD [0404] Solid dosage forms for oral administration may include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and **granules**. In such solid dosage forms, the compounds are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated route of administration. If administered

Blessing

per os, the compounds can be admixed with **lactose**, **sucrose**, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanoic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium. . .

DETD . . . aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions can be prepared from sterile powders or **granules** having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds. . .

DETD . . . (such as Ringer's solution), alcohols, gelatin, talc, viscous paraffin, fatty acid esters, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinyl pyrolidone, calcium carbonate, carbohydrates (such as **lactose**, **sucrose**, dextrose, mannose, albumin, starch, cellulose, silica gel, polyethylene glycol (PEG), dried skim milk, rice flour, magnesium stearate, and the like.. . .

DETD . . . suppository, with traditional binders and carriers such as triglycerides. Oral formulation can include standard carriers such as pharmaceutical grades of **mannitol**, **lactose**, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, cellulose, or magnesium carbonate.

DETD [0454] In yet another aspect, the composition is administered to reduce infarct size of the ischemic **core** following a central nervous system ischemic condition. Moreover, the composition may also be beneficially administered to reduce the size of. . .

DETD . . . baculovirus stock such that the multiplicity of infection is 0.1. After 72 hours the cells are centrifuged and the cell **pellet** is homogenized in Tris/**Sucrose** (50 mM: 25%, pH 8.0) containing 1% 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)-dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate (CHAPS). The homogenate is centrifuged at 10,000+G for 30 minutes, and the. . .

DETD . . . adding ACD. The PRP is then centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m. for 10 minutes. The supernatant is removed and the platelet **pellet** is gently resuspended in 4 cc of the washing buffer (10 mM Tris/HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, 20 mM EDTA, pH=7.4).. . .

IT 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-83-2D, Carbachol, isomers, salts, and esters 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-84-3D, Acetylcholine, isomers, salts, and esters 52-68-6, Metrifonate 52-68-6D, Metrifonate, isomers, salts, and esters 54-11-5, (S)-(-)-Nicotine 54-11-5D, (S)-(-)-Nicotine, isomers, salts, and esters 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-47-6D, Physostigmine, isomers, salts, and esters 59-99-4, Neostigmine 59-99-4D, Neostigmine, isomers, salts, and esters 90-69-7, Lobeline 90-69-7D, Lobeline, isomers, salts, and esters 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 92-13-7D, Pilocarpine, isomers, salts, and esters 113-00-8, Guanidine 113-00-8D, Guanidine, isomers, salts, and esters 115-79-7, Ambenonium chloride 115-79-7D, Ambenonium chloride, isomers, salts, and esters 155-97-5, Pyridostigmine 155-97-5D, Pyridostigmine, isomers, salts, and esters 300-54-9, Muscarine 300-54-9D, Muscarine, isomers, salts, and esters 312-48-1, Edrophonium 312-48-1D, Edrophonium, isomers, salts, and esters 321-64-2, Tacrine 321-64-2D, Tacrine, isomers, salts, and esters **357-70-0**, Galantamine **357-70-0D**, Galantamine, isomers, salts, and esters 485-35-8, Cytisine 485-35-8D, Cytisine, isomers, salts, and esters 590-63-6, Bethanechol chloride 590-63-6D, Bethanechol chloride, isomers, salts, and esters 987-78-0, Citicoline 987-78-0D, Citicoline, isomers, salts, and esters 1164-38-1, Lachesine 1164-38-1D, Lachesine, isomers, salts, and esters 3569-99-1, N-(Hydroxymethyl)nicotinamide 3569-99-1D, N-(Hydroxymethyl)nicotinamide, isomers, salts, and esters 3922-86-9, Butyrylcholine 3922-86-9D, Butyrylcholine, isomers, salts, and esters 15585-43-0, RJR 2403 15585-43-0D, RJR 2403, isomers,

salts, and esters 17299-00-2, Distigmine 17299-00-2D, Distigmine, isomers, salts, and esters 62732-44-9, Ipidacrine 62732-44-9D, Ipidacrine, isomers, salts, and esters 71125-38-7, Meloxicam 101246-68-8, Eptastigmine 101246-68-8D, Eptastigmine, isomers, salts, and esters 120011-70-3, Donepezil hydrochloride 120011-70-3D, Donepezil hydrochloride, isomers, salts, and esters 123441-03-2, Rivastigmine 123441-03-2D, Rivastigmine, isomers, salts, and esters 123653-11-2 140111-52-0, Epibatidine 140111-52-0D, Epibatidine, isomers, salts, and esters 147402-53-7, ABT-418 147402-53-7D, ABT-418, isomers, salts, and esters 156223-05-1, GTS 21 156223-05-1D, GTS 21, isomers, salts, and esters 161416-98-4, A-85380 161416-98-4D, A-85380, isomers, salts, and esters 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-41-4, Deracoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 180200-68-4, Tilmacoxib 181695-72-7, Valdecoxib 192231-16-6, SIB 1508Y 192231-16-6D, SIB 1508Y, isomers, salts, and esters 195211-53-1, DBO 83 195211-53-1D, DBO 83, isomers, salts, and esters 198283-73-7, ABT-594 198283-73-7D, ABT-594, isomers, salts, and esters 198470-84-7, Parecoxib 202409-33-4, Etoricoxib 212126-32-4 215123-80-1 220991-20-8, Lumiracoxib 220991-33-3 266320-83-6 286936-37-6 796863-13-3 796863-14-4
(cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor-cholinergic agent combination for treatment of reduced blood flow or trauma to CNS)

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:121013 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Method and composition for treating alzheimer's disease and dementias of vascular origin
INVENTOR(S):	Gulati, Anil, Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004092427	A1	20040513	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-659579	A1	20030910	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-413539P	20020925	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP, 6300 SEARS TOWER, 233 S. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	972

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition and method of treating Alzheimer's disease or a dementia of vascular origin are disclosed. The composition and method utilize an endothelin antagonist as the active agent to treat Alzheimer's disease or a dementia of vascular origin in mammals, including humans.

SUMM [0006] The most prominent feature of AD is the presence of extracellular neuritic plaques, which have β-amyloid (Aβ) at their **core**. Aβ is cleaved from the amyloid precursor protein (APP). It has been theorized that Aβ has a significant vasoactive role.. . .

DETD . . . important risk factor for AD. The most prominent feature of AD is the extracellular neuritic plaques, which have at their **core** β-amyloid (Aβ), cleaved from amyloid precursor protein (APP). It has been suggested that Aβ has a significant vasoactive role

Blessing

(Crawford. . .
DETD . . . obtained by adding the endothelin antagonists with a solid excipient, optionally grinding the resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of **granules**, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee **cores**. Suitable excipients include, for example, fillers and cellulose preparations. If desired, disintegrating agents can be added.
DETD . . . endothelin antagonists can be administered orally, buccally, or sublingually in the form of tablets containing excipients, such as starch or **lactose**, or in capsules or ovules, either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs or suspensions. . . in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which can contain other substances, for example, salts, or monosaccharides, such as **mannitol** or glucose, to make the solution isotonic with blood.
IT 52-68-6, Metrifonate 57-47-6, Physostigmine 321-64-2, Tacrine **357-70-0**, Galantamine 590-63-6 19982-08-2, Memantine 36357-77-4, Phosphoramidon 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 81093-37-0, Pravastatin 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 120014-06-4, Donepezil 123441-03-2, Rivastigmine 134523-00-5, Atorvastatin 147536-97-8, Bosentan 150210-46-1 151039-37-1, PD 145065 153042-42-3, BMS 182874 154235-83-3, CX 516 156161-89-6, BQ 788 157659-79-5, SB 209670 158072-70-9 159591-06-7 162117-90-0, S 0139 162412-70-6, PD 156707 167256-08-8, SB 217242 169677-30-9 169678-69-7, T 0115 171714-84-4, LU 135252 173189-01-0 173937-91-2, ABT 627 175556-12-4, Ro 46-8443 176960-47-7, BMS 193884 177036-94-1, BSF 208075 180384-56-9, VML 588 180384-57-0, Tezosentan 181038-67-5 181039-37-2, RPR 118031A 181132-98-9 184036-34-8, Sitaxsentan 184036-45-1, TBC 10950 184778-80-1 186496-72-0 186497-38-1 186651-49-0 187153-65-7 187167-01-7 187533-62-6 188001-24-3 188065-02-3 188186-61-0, SB 247083 188343-06-8 188395-14-4 188395-84-8 188479-07-4 188821-82-1 188940-39-8 189264-57-1 189574-53-6 189761-54-4 190321-28-9 190717-20-5 191340-78-0 193757-02-7 194795-13-6 195505-56-7 195510-74-8, A 182086 195527-74-3 195529-54-5, A 192621 195704-72-4, A 127722 195705-37-4 198279-45-7, J 104132 202287-80-7 203918-03-0 204267-34-5, LU 302872 205515-63-5, TBC 2576 209414-29-9 210891-05-7 212481-53-3 213318-86-6 213481-10-8 213550-78-8 213694-69-0 215501-47-6, TBC 3214 219706-13-5 219993-82-5 221241-63-0 221246-12-4, PD 180988 223438-50-4 224781-70-8 227104-64-5 231613-19-7 318472-14-9 322471-12-5, ABT 546 342005-82-7, YM 598 374680-51-0, TBC 3711 394205-18-6 401586-29-6, AN 1792 405307-47-3 445475-68-3, BMS 207940 531491-62-0 531491-63-1 531491-64-2 531491-65-3 531491-66-4 531491-67-5 531491-68-6 531491-69-7 531491-71-1 531491-72-2 531491-73-3 531491-74-4 531491-75-5 531491-76-6 531491-77-7 531491-84-6 531491-85-7 531491-86-8 531491-87-9 531491-88-0 531491-89-1 532959-52-7, TPC 10950 677009-33-5 677009-36-8 677009-41-5 677009-45-9 677009-46-0 677009-47-1 677009-48-2 677009-49-3 677009-50-6 677009-51-7 677009-52-8 677009-53-9 677009-54-0 677009-55-1 677009-56-2 677009-57-3 677009-58-4 677009-60-8
(endothelin antagonists for treating Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia)

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:114812 USPATFULL
TITLE: Combination therapy using 1-aminocyclohexane derivatives and acetylcholinesterase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Moebius, Hans-Joerg, Frankfurt Am Main, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Blessing

09868991

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004087658	A1	20040506	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-691895	A1	20031023	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-420918P	20021024 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: THE FIRM OF HUESCHEN AND SAGE, 500 COLUMBIA PLAZA, 350 EAST MICHIGAN AVENUE, KALAMAZOO, MI, 49007
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3764
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a novel drug combination therapy useful in the treatment of dementia comprising administering an 1-aminocyclohexane derivative such as memantine or neramexane and an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor (AChEI) such as galantamine, tacrine, donepezil, or rivastigmine.

DETD . . . with a non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinized maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., **lactose**, **sucrose**, glucose, **mannitol**, **sorbitol** and other reducing and non-reducing sugars, microcrystalline cellulose, calcium sulfate, or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc, or. . . . form, the drug components can be combined with non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable inert carriers (e.g., ethanol, glycerol, water), suspending agents (e.g., **sorbitol** syrup, cellulose derivatives or hydrogenated edible fats), emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia), non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters,. . . .

DETD . . . inhaler or insufflator can be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as **lactose** or starch.

DETD . . . The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous NaCl and dried over NaOH **pellets**. The filtered solution was treated with dry HCl solution in diethyl ether, evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was. . .

DETD . . . monomers form oligomers and multimers, which assemble into protofilaments and then fibrils. Eventually, βAP fibrils are deposited as the amyloid **cores** of neuritic or senile plaques (amyloidosis), which are complex structures also containing dystrophic neurites, astrocytes and microglia.

IT 321-64-2, Tacrine **357-70-0**, Galantamine 123441-03-2, Rivastigmine
(as acetylcholinesterase inhibitor; combination therapy using 1-aminocyclohexane derivs. and acetylcholinesterase inhibitors for treatment of dementia)

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:158938 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions of monoclonal antibodies specific for beta-amyloid proteins
INVENTOR(S): Nicolau, Yves Claude, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES

Blessing

09868991

Greferath, Ruth, Kehl, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003108551	A1	20030612	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-288557	A1	20021104	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-336514P	20011102	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ, KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP, 1100 PEACHTREE STREET, SUITE 2800, ATLANTA, GA, 30309
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1398

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides methods and compositions for the detection, diagnosis and treatment of amyloid-associated diseases, in particular, diseases comprising deposition of amyloid assemblies, fibrils, filaments, tangles, or plaques. A preferred composition comprises monoclonal antibodies that specifically bind amyloid proteins, peptides or fragments and change the conformation.

SUMM . . . recommended "minimum microscopic criteria" for AD diagnosis is based on the number of neuritic plaques found in brain. The amyloid **cores** of these neuritic plaques are composed of β-amyloid arranged in a predominately beta-pleated sheet configuration. Brain amyloid is readily demonstrated. . .

DETD . . . display methods known in the art. In phage display methods, functional antibody domains are displayed on the surface of phage **particles** that carry the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. In a particular embodiment, such phage can be utilized to display antigen binding. . .

DETD . . . a filamentous bacteriophage, such as M13 or fd, and displayed as functional antibody fragments on the surface of the phage **particle**. Because the filamentous **particle** contains a single-stranded DNA copy of the phage genome, selections based on the functional properties of the antibody also result. . .

DETD . . . polyethylene glycerol), anti-oxidants (e.g., ascorbic acid, sodium metabisulfite), preservatives (e.g., Thimerosal, benzyl alcohol, parabens), bulking substances or tonicity modifiers (e.g., **lactose**, **mannitol**). The compositions may further comprise monoclonal antibodies of the present invention having covalent attachment of polymers such as polyethylene glycol,. . .

DETD . . . collected. Spleen cells and cells of the myeloma cell line SP2/0 were mixed in a 5:1 ratio and centrifuged. The **pellet** was incubated for 90 sec with PEG-solution 50% (Sigma) and later diluted with DMEM medium. After 5 min the cell. . .

DETD [0097] Determination of the Size of **Particles**

DETD [0098] To determine the size of **particles** in the reaction mixtures containing Aβ.sub.1-42 only, Aβ.sub.1-42 and hybridoma supernatant ± protease inhibitor samples were measured in an elastic light scatter (Malvern Instruments, S. A., Orsay CEDEX, France). **Particles** with a size of >5 nm and <5 μm can be detected by this device. Five measurements per sample diluted. . .

DETD . . . (B): gave a peak: mean 2.7 nm, width 1.1, 38.5% in range. The samples containing Aβ only and Aβ+supernatant+EGTA generated

Blessing

particles larger than 5 μm and was therefore not detectable by the elastic light scatter. The size of **particles** in these samples were estimated as more than 10 μm. The addition of the monoclonal antibody R7CN to the fiber. . .

IT 52-86-8, Haloperidol 58-39-9, Perphenazine 64-04-0, Phenethylamine 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 117-89-5, Trifluoroperazine 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 321-64-2, Tacrine **357-70-0**, Galantamine 604-75-1, Oxazepam 846-49-1, Lorazepam 846-50-4, Temazepam 1977-10-2, Loxapine 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 7416-34-4, Molindone 7439-93-2, Lithium, biological studies 12794-10-4D, Benzodiazepine, derivs. 19794-93-5, Trazodone 28911-01-5, Triazolam 36505-84-7, Buspirone 54739-18-3, Fluvoxamine 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 59729-33-8, Citalopram 61869-08-7, Paroxetine 76584-70-8, Divalproex sodium 79617-96-2, Sertraline 82626-48-0, Zolpidem 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 106266-06-2, Risperidone 111974-69-7, Quetiapine 120014-06-4, Donepezil 123441-03-2, Rivastigmine 132539-06-1, Olanzapine
(in combination with monoclonal antibodies to β-amyloid for immunotherapy)

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:124907 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cholinesterase inhibitors for treatment of Parkinson's disease
INVENTOR(S): Hutchinson, Michael, New York, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New York University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5965571		19991012	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-915736		19970821	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-22746P	19960822	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Channavajjala, Lakshmi
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Browdy and Neimark
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 709
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Parkinson's disease can be treated with an at least one cholinesterase inhibitor. The cholinesterase inhibitor has been found to alleviate both any symptoms of dementia as well as to reduce rigidity and improve motor function.

DETD . . . be obtained by combining the active compounds with solid excipients, optionally grinding the resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of **granules**, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired or necessary, to obtain tablets or dragee **cores**.

DETD Suitable excipients are, e.g., fillers such as saccharides, for example, **lactose** or **sucrose**, **mannitol** or **sorbitol**; cellulose derivatives; zinc compounds; calcium phosphates such as tricalcium phosphate or calcium hydrogen phosphate; as well as binder such as. . .

DETD Auxiliaries include flow-regulating agents and lubricants, such as

silica, talc, stearic acid or salts thereof, and/or polyethylene glycol. Dragee **cores** are provided with suitable coatings which, if desired, are resistant to gastric juices. For this purpose, concentrated saccharide solutions can. . .

DETD . . . capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer such as glycerol or **sorbitol**. The push-fit capsules can contain the active compounds in the form of **granules** which can be mixed with fillers such as **lactose** , binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active. . .

IT 52-68-6, Metrifonate 57-47-6, Physostigmine **357-70-0**, Galanthamine 987-78-0, Citicoline 101246-68-8, Heptastigmine 118909-22-1, Velnacrine maleate
(cholinesterase inhibitors for treatment of Parkinson's disease)